

ADVANTAGES

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

AS

STATED BY

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT,
CAPITALISTS,

AGRICULTURISTS,

LABOURERS,

MECHANICS,

AND

DOMESTIC SERVANTS,

AND BY

JOHN JAMES JONES, ESQ., M.G.C., F.R.G.S.,

Ex-Member of the London School Board,

And Director of the London Samaritan Society,

FROM PERSONAL VISITS TO THE COUNTRY
AND OBSERVATION AMONGST EMPLOYERS & EMPLOYED.

LONDON:

57 & 59, LUDGATE HILL, E.C.

December, 1883.



GENERAL REMARKS.



BOOKS of more or less degree of size and importance are at the present day issued in countless numbers upon the great question of Emigration, and the responsibility of adding to that number is fully appreciated by myself. But I have no hesitation in so doing, seeing the experience my public career has given me of the persons emigrating and likely to do so; of the places selected by such persons, by reason of personal visits; and then finally forming my own views on the subject corroborated by men of high standing; in the Dominion of Canada, the propagation of which latter is the object of the present pamphlet.

As stated in my previous works on the subject of Emigration; viz., *Hints for Emigrants* and *The Emigrant's Guide* (both of which passed into their second edition), I was appointed in 1879 Chairman of a London Conference relative to Emigration, the result of which was that a practical scheme was formed, and since then I have either personally conducted or sent out about 4,000 emigrants to Canada, about 700 to the United States of America, and assisted in various ways about 420 persons to the Australian Colonies and South Africa. During the period intervening between the Conference and the present date I have crossed the Atlantic on several occasions, and never once lost an opportunity of acquiring, by personal observation, such a knowledge of Canada and the United States as would be useful to intending emigrants. In the present year I have spent a considerable time in the cities, towns, and villages of Canada, and in the course of my journeyings interviewed many of the persons who had gone out under the auspices of the London Samaritan Society, as well as some who had departed by other means. The replies to my questions to these—amongst whom were included capitalists (principally farmers), mechanics, agricul-

tural and general labourers, domestic servants, &c.—were committed to writing at the time. Being anxious to corroborate these testimonies, not for my own, but for general satisfaction—I wrote to members of the Canadian Parliament in all parts of the Dominion, and the replies, as many as my space will allow), which all will admit are extremely valuable are herewith presented to my readers.

I felt the necessity of obtaining this testimony, recognizing as it is the important step a man or woman—and especially the head of a family—takes when deciding upon emigrating to a distant land, though it may happen to be under similar government. Exaggerated reports whether for or against a project are undoubtedly harmful; and with regard to the question of Emigration it is only fair and honest that persons anticipating such a step should be supplied with truthful information as to the advantages they are likely to lead in the country to which they propose to go. The severance of many domestic and friendly ties is not the least item in the fact of Emigration, and hence again the emigrant naturally seeks for knowledge of the habits and customs and general bearing of the people amongst whom he is going.

I should like to say here that the opinions I may personally express or those I may extract from the numerous letters received, are not prompted by any desire beyond the general well-being of the people. I myself being exceptionally well conversant with their condition and requirements by reason of my experience as a member of the Sanitary Board for London, my position on the Council of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union; and lastly, my general knowledge of the poorer classes gained as director of the London Samaritan Society, I do not own a single acre of land in Canada, neither have I one shilling invested in property either in or pertaining to the Dominion.

First of all I would say that persons should not go to Canada with the object of speedily amassing a fortune and then returning to their mother country to spend it; it should rather be with the intention of, as it were, growing up with the place, with a thoroughly reciprocal idea, and putting by a something which should enable them to be independent of hard work or of the bounty of their neighbours when old age and infirmities come upon them. At the present there are exceptional opportunities in the Dominion for starting in business, of hiring farms, power of purchase at fixed prices, and of earning a comfortable livelihood with good prospect of saving money; therefore the emigrant with en-

stock, and plenty of muscle and brains, with a determination to overcome difficulties, in the certain knowledge of success, is sure to attain the desired end. The people of the Dominion do all in their power to aid the emigrant of whatever class; the Government looks well after the interests of all settlers, more particularly those who specially seek their vice and help; social equality is practised, caste is unknown; and good proof of the general condition of society is in the fact that poor rates are unknown. There is no State paid clergy—each denomination supporting their own ministers; public schools are free and unsectarian, whilst higher schools exist as in England; in fact a man mindful of himself and only may fairly expect to attain position with the highest, even to membership of the Legislature.

As with other countries and men, the degrees of success have been various, some failing success when starting with capital, whilst others with little or nothing have made good headway. Practically, however, the men with capacities I have described may reasonably look forward to success, whether as master or servant, the former having especially good opportunity if possessed of say a couple of hundred pounds.

With the view of eliciting, in as concise a manner as possible, the opinions of the several members of the Canadian Parliament on the subject of Emigration, I forwarded to each a form as annexed, to be filled up.

I may add that the replies received fully coincide with the views I had formed by personal experience of the country and the people, but with corroboration named, I with confidence leave it in the hands of my readers to draw their own conclusions as to the advantages the Dominion of Canada offers to all classes.

JOHN JAMES JONES.

7 & 59, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.

December, 1883.



❖ CONDUCTED ❖ PARTIES ❖
FROM
LIVERPOOL TO CANADA
EVERY THURSDAY,

UNDER THE SPECIAL CHARGE OF THE PURSER.

Personally Conducted Parties for Canada will leave on or about April 1st, May 15th, June 19th, and July 24th, 1884.

THE STEAMERS WHICH TAKE MR. JONES'S PARTIES ARE THE LARGEST AND
OF THE WELL-KNOWN

"DOMINION," "NATIONAL," "INMAN," "GUION," "CUNAR"
"AMERICAN," and "WHITE STAR LINES."

Leaving Liverpool for Canada Once a Week. To New York Every Week from London or Liverpool.

Berths will be secured and all other necessary arrangements made WITH
ANY EXTRA COST TO THE EMIGRANT.

Every possible means is used to obtain Employment (on or before landing)
for the Emigrants.

A full description of the Class of Emigrants going by my parties is sent
to the Agents, my Correspondents, and to large employers of labour.

Emigrants will be given Assisted Passages to Canada, and assistance
to obtain Free Railway Tickets from place of landing, to points in the Province
of Quebec and Ontario. There are no Assisted Passages to the United States
or Railway Assistance granted.

The names and addresses of respectable Boarding Houses in Liverpool
are supplied to Emigrants, and arrangements made for them to be met at
Liverpool Stations.

Emigrants taking their Tickets of Local Agents can join Mr. Jones's
parties free of any charge.

I have crossed the Atlantic four times during the past three years
and have taken and sent out nearly 4000 Emigrants during the years
1882, and 1883, and have a thorough knowledge of Canada and the United
States.

PASSENGERS ARE RECOMMENDED TO BOOK EARLY.

JOHN JAMES JONES,

57 & 59, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.



ADVANTAGES OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

INDUCEMENTS FOR CAPITALISTS.

It may be interesting to capitalists to know that Canada has entered upon an era of unprecedented prosperity, which bids fair to rapidly increase and extend over a great number of years. In every city and town skilled men and others with capital are invited to start manufactories, amongst the valuable inducements offered being free gifts of building land to meet every requirement the manufacturer applying, added to which there is complete exemption from all municipal taxation on buildings and machinery employed. In some instances indeed skilled men are encouraged by grants of money from the authorities as well as free and untaxed land.

When it is recognized that the Government of the Dominion have put very high protective duties upon the woollen, watchmaking, agricultural implements, brushes and combs, shoemaking, carriage-building, cloth, wine, cotton, and carpet-making, linens, oil-cloths, type-moulding, tobacco-spinning, paper, pails and tubs, rubber goods, vinegar, sewing-machines, pottery, cabinet-making, engineering, lace goods, organ and piano-making, and many other industries, it will be at once seen that an excellent opportunity exists for supplying the needs of the 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 of people already in Canada, and the many hundreds of thousands that are going to the country every year.

The Canadian manufacturer, I might add, has a double advantage in the fact that he has a monopoly in the Dominion and also access to the markets of free-trading countries. Therefore it is not unreasonable to say that very exceptional inducements are offered to capitalists who may go to Canada.

There is no necessity for money lying idle one single day in the

Dominion, as secure investments may be made, at remunerative rate of interest, in the chartered banks, which are established in every part. Thus, whilst the manufacturer is deciding upon preliminaries—and which may depend upon the assistance of the citizens (some of whom are specially told off for the purpose)—the capital is safe and productive.

Of course as the prosperity of the various townships increases the anxiety on the part of the authorities to have all the giving on their side must to some extent diminish, and consequently the earliest arrivals fare best. It may be added, so great is the extent of territory, that competent jurists give it as their opinion that Canada will be able to take all-comers (capital or labour, if of good sterling quality) for the next hundred years.

The following is a copy of the form sent to members of the Canadian Parliament, with the simple application that it might be filled in according to their knowledge of the requirements of the localities which they represent in the House of Commons :

What are the classes of emigrants required in your constituency ?

How many do you think could find employment in your constituency ?

Are there good chances of success for men with small capital ?

Can farms be rented in your constituency ?

Are there improved farms for sale in your constituency ?

Have you free grant land in your constituency ?

Is it possible for English, Scotch, Welsh, or Irish agricultural labourers to obtain farms on the principle of sharing crops (or otherwise) with the owner, with them doing the labour ? I understand that the labourer must have obtained Canadian experience before attempting such an undertaking.

Are domestic servants required in your part of the country ?

How many domestic servants do you think could obtain situations in your part of the country ?

Please write general remarks on the other side.

PERSONAL TESTIMONY.

From amongst one hundred and forty-three replies I take the following. Without a single exception the gentlemen say "We are short of people to do the necessary work," and from all parts of Canada the cry is, "Give us emigrants;" and not a single mail arrives from that country that does not bring me letters asking me to supply them with men and women. My heart often aches to see men walking about our streets in search of work, when, if it were possible for them to get to that land of promise, it would be just the reverse for them. The masters are to be pitied, as they are often put to great inconvenience for want of workpeople. On my arrival at my hotel, after landing at Quebec this year, there were one hundred letters awaiting me, and in every instance asking me to send men and women to the writers.

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Quebec is the landing-place for the majority of Canadian emigrants, and my advice to all going there, is to quickly clear off up country as far as possible. The population of the province of Quebec is almost entirely French and of French extraction, and hence emigrants from the United Kingdom prefer going further afield. Still, in the province of Quebec there are many millions of acres to be obtained, and improved farms can be purchased in the Eastern Townships at a low rate, and the produce of the soil compares favourably with the quantity and quality of that pertaining to other provinces, and has the advantage of being the nearest to European markets.

WAGES, COST OF LIVING, &c.

In regard to the above, the annexed details (judiciously arranged to answer for fluctuations) will be interesting. The practice of boarding farm-labourers in the house has in some measure secured a preference for single men; but the farmers have begun to recognize the steady habits and tendency to remain in one place on the part of the married men, and consequently the latter have far better chances now than heretofore. A man with a wife able to do a day's work, and half a dozen useful boys and girls, is a welcome acquisition to every district. Domestic servants have special advantages, as on arrival, if situations have not previously been found for them, the Government sees to their welfare on their arrival at Quebec. They are supplied with a separate railway carriage for travelling; have meals provided for them on the way up the country, and supplied with a home in any of the cities or towns until they obtain a situation, which in most cases is done within a few hours after arrival. A home has been recently opened by the Government at Quebec, under the charge of an English lady, for the protection and assistance of female emigrants.

The following is about the average wages, cost of living, &c., in the Province of Quebec:

Farm-labourers, per day, without board, 4s. to 6s.; per month, and board, £3 to £5 10s.; female farm-servants, £1 5s. to £2 2s.; general labourers, per day, 4s. to 6s.; railway labourers, 5s. to 6s.; masons, 6s. to 9s.; bricklayers, 6s. to 9s.; carpenters, 6s. to 9s.; lumberers, and woodmen, 6s. to 8s.; shipwrights, per day, 6s. to 8s.; smiths, 6s. to 8s.; wheelwrights, 6s. to 8s.; gardeners, with board, per month, £4 to £5; without board, per day, 4s. to 6s.; miners, 6s. to 8s.; mill hands, 4s. to 6s.; engine-drivers, 7s. to 10s.; saddlers, 8s. to 10s.; bootmakers, 5s. to 7s.; tailors, 4s. to 6s.; female cooks, per month, £1 12s. to £2 10s.;

domestic servants, in great demand, £1 5s. to £2 2s. ; laundresses, day, 3s. to 4s. ; cost of board, per week, 12s. to 16s. ; rent of mechanical and labourers' dwellings, £1 5s. to £1 12s. per month.

From D. O. BOURBEAU, Esq., M.P., County of Drummond and Arthursburg, Province of Quebec, Canada, August 31st, 1883 :

What are the classes of emigrants required in your constituency?—Cultivators of land.

How many do you think could find employment in your constituency?—One hundred at least.

Are there good chances of success for men with small capital?—Yes ; lots of chance.

Can farms be rented in your constituency?—Yes ; and can be bought very cheaply.

Are there improved farms for sale in your constituency?—Yes ; and good farms for sale.

Have you free grant land in your constituency?—No ; 2s. 6d. per acre for Government land.

Is it possible for English, Scotch, Welsh, or Irish agricultural labourers to obtain employment on the principle of sharing crops (or otherwise) with the owner, with the labourer doing the labour? I understand that the labourer must have obtained Canadian experience before attempting such an undertaking.—Yes ; at least one hundred good farmers could do so on sharing crops.

Are domestic servants required in your part of the country?—Yes, both male and female servants. Wages from five to eight dollars per month.

How many domestic servants do you think could obtain situations in your part of the country?—250 young men and 250 girls, from 15 to 25 years of age.

REMARKS.—Should you be in a position to send some emigrants to my constituency, please write me about one month previous to their arrival, so as to give ample time to find for your emigrants places to suit them.

Very truly yours,

D. O. BOURBEAU.

From WILLIAM BULLOCK IVES, Esq., M.P. for the counties of Richmond and Wolfe, Province of Quebec, August 20th, 1883 :

What are the classes of emigrants required in your constituency?—Cultivators of agricultural labourers and female domestics, of which there is great scarcity for which constant employment and good wages could be obtained. A few carpenters and a few stonemasons could get employment.

How many do you think could find employment in your constituency?—Five hundred.

Are there good chances of success for men with small capital?—Yes, if they have the necessary experience as farmers.

Can farms be rented in your constituency?—Not to any great extent ; perhaps a score could be rented.

Are there improved farms for sale in your constituency?—Yes ; a few are coming into the market.

Have you free grant land in your constituency?—No.

Is it possible for English, Scotch, Welsh, or Irish agricultural labourers to obtain employment on the principle of sharing crops (or otherwise) with the owner with the man doing the labour? I understand that the labourer must have obtained Canadian experience before attempting such an undertaking.—This has not been practised here to any great extent, but is not unheard of.

²⁸ Are domestic servants required in your part of the country?—Yes.

²⁹ How many domestic servants do you think could obtain situations in your part of the country?—Two hundred.

REMARKS.—I am employing immigrants partly at the present time.

³⁰ My coachman is an Englishman, who has been four years in Canada. I have had him two years. I pay him twenty-six dollars per month, and house rent-free.

³¹ My assistant-gardener came over this year with a son and four daughters, all in good places. He is an Englishman. I pay him twenty-three dollars per month, and house rent-free. He has two young Irishmen working under him, who came over two weeks ago. I pay them one dollar fifty cents a day, and their board costs them three dollars per week. This is a temporary engagement, for probably two months.

³² My cook is an English girl, that came over this year. Not very well up in her business, but willing to try. I pay her ten dollars a month.

³³ I employ three other Englishmen, that came over this year, handling deals in a lumber yard. I pay them one dollar twenty-five cents a day, and they board themselves.

³⁴ Send only steady, *sober* men, willing to work. They will do well; no others will.

³⁵ From W. H. GAULT, Esq., M.P., Montreal West, August 15th, 1883 :—

³⁶ What are the classes of emigrants required in your constituency?—Farm and house servants.

³⁷ How many do you think could find employment in your constituency?—Twenty each.

³⁸ Are there good chances of success for men with small capital?—Quite so.

³⁹ Can farms be rented in your constituency?—Yes, all over the island.

Are there improved farms for sale in your constituency?—Yes, quite a number.

Have you free grant land in your constituency?—No; Government price forty dollars per hundred acres.

⁴⁰ Is it possible for English, Scotch, Welsh, or Irish agricultural labourers to obtain farms on the principle of sharing crops (or otherwise) with the owner, with the man doing the labour? I understand that the labourer must have obtained Canadian experience before attempting such an undertaking.—I think so. The practice has not been much followed in this county.

⁴¹ Are domestic servants required in your part of the country?—Yes.

⁴² How many domestic servants do you think could obtain situations in your part of the country?—Say twenty.

⁴³ REMARKS.—Coal miners would get ready employment and good wages. Men of work are also required, and so are farm servants.

⁴⁴ This country seems able to absorb artisans of every class, and those who desire to get on in the world, making industry, perseverance, and sobriety their rule in life, are certain of success.

⁴⁵ Women servants of respectable character are much sought after, and everything that can be done to shield and protect them on their arrival is done, and a comfortable home is offered them until they get settled in "The Women's Immigration Home" in this city.

⁴⁶ I shall be very glad if you will pay me a visit when you come to Canada, as for more than twenty-five years I have taken a great interest in finding suitable employment for those coming to our shores.

From J. J. CURRAN, Esq., Q.C., M.P., LL.D., Montreal, Aug. 3rd, 1883

"DEAR SIR,—I received your communication yesterday with reference to the question of immigration here. My constituency is a city one; that is, 'Montreal City.' In the city any number of respectable females can get employment as housemaids, cooks, and general servants. There is plenty of work of all kinds for willing labourers. In the Eastern townships, where the English-speaking farmers and labourers reside principally, there has been a regular outcry all this season for farm labourers, and not only there, but in other parts of this province farm-labourers do get employment at first-class wages, when they can earn enough in a short time to settle either in the provinces of Quebec or Ontario, or, if they be not yet satisfied, procure land in Manitoba or the New Territories. The province of Quebec offers as good a field as any for intending settlers or farm-labourers. As regards good servants, girls, five hundred could find employment here in respectable families inside of many hours. There is plenty of room here, and happy homes for all hard-working, industrious, and sober persons, no matter to what nationality they belong."

During my visit to Canada, at the request of the Council of the London Samaritan Society, I visited a large number of the cities, towns, and villages of the Dominion, and called upon a very large number of the persons that I had taken and advised to go there, and almost without a single exception the result of my enquiries were of the most pleasing character. Men that were low-spirited and depressed with the prospect before them in this country were filled with gratitude for their present blessings, and bright with the anticipations of the success that was theirs with the energy, pluck, and forethought that all successful men must have to ensure success. The following are a few of the enquiries made of me relating to the province of Quebec, and the replies given.

Testimony of Mr. SAMUEL THORN, late of Weston-super-Mare, taken in Sherbrooke, June, 1883 :—

You are a blacksmith, are you not, Mr. Thorn?—Yes.

When did you come to Canada?—In 1882.

Are you married?—Yes, and have four children.

How do you and your wife like the country?—Very well.

Do you think your chances are better here than in England?—Yes, I get more money, and there are better chances for the children.

How do you like the climate?—Very well. It's pretty sharp, but it's better than the sloppy weather in England.

What class of men would you recommend to come to the Eastern Township?—Well, labourers, especially those that have worked on farms. They get better chances here of starting for themselves; but farmers with money do well here.

Are there good schools in these parts?—Yes; my boys and girls are learning French and English.

Are wages higher here than in England?—Yes, about half as much again.

Is food and rent dear?—About the same as in England; food is a little cheaper, but we take it all round.

Then you are satisfied with the change?—Yes.

How do you like the people?—Very well; for one man is as good as another here if he keeps himself tidy.

3 Testimony of Mr. JAMES RICHARDS, late of Dumfermline, Scotland,
taken in Sherbrooke in June, 1883 :—

11 When did you arrive in Canada ?—In April, 1879.

12 What are you by trade ?—An agricultural labourer.

13 Which do you like best—Canada or Scotland ?—Canada ; but I like Scotland,
and intend going there shortly for a trip to see my friends.

14 I suppose you will not come back again ?—Oh, yes, I shall !

15 Do you think men have good chances in the eastern townships ?—Yes, first-rate ;
but they want, say, £200 to £500 to commence with.

16 Had you any money when you arrived ?—Yes, about 7s.

17 How did you get on with so small an amount ?—Very well. I did not want any
money. I got work at once, with board and lodging, and more money than I got in
Scotland, when I had to keep myself out of it.

18 Then you have saved some money ?—Oh, yes, and mean to rent a farm myself soon.

19 What do you think of the prospects of men in this part ?—Any man can do well
here if he works and is steady.

20 What class of men would you advise to come here ?—All classes. Nobody seems
to want work here, if they are not too particular.

21 Testimony of Mr. JOHN SEAGER, late of Corwen, taken in May, 1883 :—

22 What are you by trade ?—A carpenter.

23 How long have you been in Montreal ?—Seven years.

24 How do you like this city ?—First-rate. There are better chances for a man this
side of the water than the other. I have been able to start business on my own
account here. I could never have done it in Wales or England.

25 Why not ?—Because there are so many want work, and a fellow can't save money
like he can here.

26 Then you consider the chances are better here ?—Yes, for every class. There's
more to go and push, and if men are steady they can soon get a plot of land and a
house of their own.

27 What class do you recommend to come to Canada ?—Farmers, agricultural
labourers, and all sorts that don't mind working. Servant girls do well here ; but
the worst of it, or perhaps they think the best of it, they soon get married.

28 What would you advise emigrants to do on arrival ?—Go and ask the Government
agents at Quebec, or any of the cities and towns, what they had better do after
their arrival, and they will do their best for them ; for they are a decent lot of
fellows, and help men and women all they can.

29 How do you like the climate ?—Better than in Wales. You do know what you
are going to get here when the winter or summer sets in.

30 Then altogether you like the country ?—I do, and my wife and I don't intend to
leave it.

“ CHAMBLY CANTON, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, CANADA,

“ August 28th, 1883.

“ DEAR SIR,—I beg to inform you that I was one of your party that sailed from
Liverpool on June 28th in the steamship *Toronto*, and was well satisfied with the
voyage. I fell into a good situation as soon as I arrived in Montreal, on a small
farm in Chambly Canton, about fourteen miles from Montreal. There is a vacancy
for a young married man—one used to his work—to manage and take the farm on
his own hands. He will be well satisfied with the country, and if not satisfied with
that he can make different arrangements when he arrives. There will be cows to
give him plenty of milk, with use of horses, and other necessities. If he has any
children there is a school on the farm, where they teach English and French. I
thought best to apply to you, as you have so many applicants. You might meet
with one that will suit, and would you be kind enough to direct him to me ? And
if you meet with one, would you let me know when he is coming out ; and when he
arrives he can get all particulars from Mr. John Hoolhoran, at the Dominion Emigra-
tion Office, Montreal.

Yours respectfully,

A. W. HEARTFIELD.”

THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Ontario at once proves its popularity by the fact of having more than one-third of the whole population of the Dominion. But this will be looked upon as extraordinary when it is stated that the soil is not only fitted for the agriculturist, that the water communication is unobstructed, and that the entire province is very rich in mineral wealth—iron, copper, lead, silver, marble, petroleum, and salt being abundant. Ontario, however, is pre-eminently agricultural; and small tenant farmers, as well as large capitalists, have every prospect of doing well. Cleared land may be purchased from £4 to £10 per acre, whilst free grants of land are still to be had by those willing to make it productive. The climate is, although hotter in the summer and colder in winter than is generally experienced in England, is appreciated by the settlers on the score of its bracing air and general consistency; and if further proof be wanting on this head, my readers have only to look at the prolific production of grapes, peaches, apricots, and other similar fruits, returns of the crops indeed being so great as to warrant the assertion that Ontario is destined to be a great wine-producing province.

Ontario is so favourably situated for communication with other parts, that the ordinary necessities of life may in most instances be purchased more cheaply than in Great Britain; whilst there is good opportunity of saving money, and safe and remunerative means of investing it. The law with regard to land is such as will commend itself to all, inasmuch as the registration of title is extremely cheap, it is parcelled out with great simplicity, there is no law of primogeniture, and there are no restrictions whatever with the exception of a law of dower in favour of the widow. The general management of the place and its system of free education are attractions to the peace-loving citizen, it being very pertinently marked, in regard to the manner in which the municipality conducts its business, that "a vast amount of business which would need special Acts of Parliament in England is successfully carried on in Ontario by the provisions of its general laws."

ABOUT THE AVERAGE RATE OF WAGES, BOARD, AND RENT IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Farm labourers, per day, without board, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; per week, 25s. to 30s.; with board, 12s. to 14s.; female farm servants, with board, per month, 20s. to 25s.; general labourers, per day, 5s.; railway labourers, 5s. 6d.; masons, bricklayers, 10s.; carpenters, 8s.; lumbermen, 6s.; shipwrights, smiths, 6s.; wheelwrights, 6s.; gardeners, with board, 16s. per week, without board, 5s. per day; miners, 3s. to 4s.; mill hands, 5s. 6d.; saddlers,

bootmakers, 6s. ; tailors, 6s. ; female cooks, per month, £1 12s. to £2 ; domestic servants, £1 5s. to £1 10s. ; laundresses, £1 12s. to £1 18s. ; cost of board, 12s. per week ; house rent from £1 to £1 12s. per month.

London District.—Farm labourers, per day, without board, 6s. to 7s. ; per week, with board, 24s. to 28s. ; female farm servants, with board, 10s. to 28s. ; general labourers, per day, 4s. to 5s. 3d. ; railway labourers, 4s. to 7s. ; masons, 10s. to 12s. ; carpenters, 6s. to 8s. ; smiths, 5s. to 10s. ; wheelwrights, 6s. to 10s. ; gardeners, per month, with board, £3 5s. to £3 15s. ; per day, without board, 5s. to 6s. ; engine drivers (stationary), per day, 7s. to 8s. ; saddlers, 5s. to 8s. ; bootmakers, 6s. to 7s. ; tailors, 5s. to 7s. ; female cooks, per month, £2 to £2 10s. ; domestic servants, £1 5s. to £1 17s. ; laundresses, £1 16s. to £2 10s. ; board, 12s. to 16s. per week ; house rent, 16s. to £2 10s. per month.

Hamilton District.—Farm labourers, per day, without board, 4s. to 5s. per month, and board, by the year, £2 10s. to £3 ; £5 to £7 10s. per month during harvest ; female farm servants, with board, 20s. to 25s. ; general labourers, per day, 5s. to 5s. 9d. ; railway labourers, 4s. to 5s. ; masons, 10s. to 11s. ; bricklayers, 10s. to 11s. ; carpenters, 7s. to 8s. ; joiners, £4 to £6 per month and board ; shipwrights, per day, 8s. to 10s. ; smiths, 6s. to 10s. ; wheelwrights, 6s. to 7s. ; gardeners, without board, per month, £7 to £8 ; miners, per day, 2s. to 3s. ; mill hands, per week, 12s. to £1 18s. ; engine drivers, £12 to £15 per month (this class of hands not wanted) ; saddlers, per day, 5s. to 7s. ; bootmakers, 5s. to 8s. ; tailors, 5s. to 8s. ; female cooks, per month, £1 18s. to £2 2s. ; domestic servants, £1 8s. to £1 13s. ; laundresses, £1 13s. to £1 18s. ; board, per week, 12s. to 14s. ; house rent, £1 to £1 12s. per month.

Kingston District.—Farm labourers, per day, without board, 4s. to 6s. ; per week and board, 14s. to 25s. ; female farm servants, per month, with board, 20s. to 25s. ; general labourers, per day, 6s. to 7s. ; railway labourers, 5s. 6d. to 6s. ; masons, 7s. to 9s. ; bricklayers, 7s. to 9s. ; joiners, 4s. to 6s. ; shipwrights, 6s. to 7s. ; smiths, 5s. 6d. to 7s. ; wheelwrights, 5s. 6d. to 7s. ; gardeners, with board, 2s. 6d. to 4s. ; without board, 4s. to 6s. ; miners, 6s. to 7s. ; mill hands, 4s. to 6s. ; engine drivers, 5s. 6d. to 11s. ; saddlers, 4s. to 6s. ; bootmakers, 5s. to 7s. ; tailors, 5s. to 7s. ; female cooks, per month, £1 5s. to £2 2s. ; domestic servants, £1 to £1 13s. ; laundresses, £1 5s. to £1 18s. ; board, per week, 12s. to 14s. ; house rent, 14s. to £1 5s. per month.

Ottawa District.—Immigrant farm labourers obtained this year (1883) during harvest from £3 8s. to £5 8s. per month, with board ; others were engaged at £2 16s. to £3 5s. per month, with board. Female farm servants are not employed for out-door work in fields ; general labourers, per day, 6s. ; railway labourers, 5s. 6d. to 6s. ; masons, 10s. (very few

required); bricklayers, 10s. (very few required); carpenters, 6s. to 8s.; lumbermen, per month, with board, £3 15s. to £8 8s.; blacksmiths, £3 15s. to £5 5s.; wheelwrights, £3 15s. to £4 4s.; gardeners, £3 to £4 4s.; miners, per day, 6s.; mill hands, 5s. to 8s.; saddlers, 10s. per week, without board, £1 8s. to £2 2s.; bootmakers and tailors can be employed on piecework, from £1 5s. to £2 2s. per week.

From B. ALLEN, Esq., M.P., Owen Sound, Ontario, Canada, Aug. 1883:—

What are the classes of emigrants required in your constituency?—First, practical farmers with moderate capital; second, farm labourers; third, female servants who are not afraid to work.

How many do you think could find employment in your constituency?—From a hundred to five hundred labourers and servants.

Are there good chances of success for men with small capital?—Very good.

Can farms be rented in your constituency?—Yes, on very good terms for a tenant. Good clear farms rent from one to two dollars per acre.

Are there improved farms for sale in your constituency?—Yes; don't know of any place where better value could be obtained.

Have you free grant land in your constituency?—No.

Is it possible for English, Scotch, Welsh, or Irish agricultural labourers to obtain farms on the principle of sharing crops (or otherwise) with the owner, with the labourer doing the labour. I understand that the labourer must have obtained Canadian experience before attempting such an undertaking.—A few farms are let on shares, but it is not general. Any practical farmer in the old country can work a farm here without much teaching, as the working is similar.

Are domestic servants required in your part of the country?—Yes; they are scarce.

How many domestic servants do you think could obtain situations in your part of the country?—One-fourth the country is crying out for servant girls, wages from four to seven dollars per month.

REMARKS.—I would beg to add further my opinion, after a residence of a quarter of a century in Canada, with a thorough acquaintance of the United States from the Western prairies to the Atlantic, and several years in Australia (that country which would be an Eden if rains were regular, but with its droughts and hot winds will never compare with Canada for agricultural purposes)—I believe there is no country under the British flag, or any other flag, where an industrious working man has an equal opportunity of making a comfortable living almost securing property as he has in Canada, with all the advantages of a comfortable home. I would prefer the severest winter I have seen in Canada to the hot summers of Australia, or the damp, foggy winters of Britain.

No doubt but we have severe storms, and it is sometimes very cold, but the disadvantages are not more than other countries have to contend with; there is a healthier place in the world. And the time is not far distant when the farmers of Canada will more than compete with English farmers in their own markets. The quick and cheap transit the expense is small, which, added to the expense of raising grain, beef, and pork with modern improvements in farming implements where farms are easily obtained, we can grow rich at prices which European farmers cannot live on and pay rent.

The best emigrants for Canada are practical farmers, with capital if possible. In Ontario, which is the best province in the dominion, farms of 100 acres in fair state of cultivation are sold from 2,000 to 5,000 dollars, or £400 to £1,000 sterling. In the northern part of the province, as well as the North-west Territory, there is sufficient good land free to give each family in England 100 acres. No doubt many people will meet disheartening difficulties. In settling as strangers on these new lands I would recommend one or two of a family to come out for a season or two before the large family, and prepare a home for them.

It is only necessary to become acquainted with our country to appreciate it, as I believe no country in the world has been more falsely represented to the English people than Canada. People wondered a few years ago when it was said that wheat would ripen in Manitoba; now it is proved to be the finest wheat-growing country in the world.

From T. S. SPROULE, Esq., M.P., North Corkdale, County Grey, Ontario,
August 9th, 1883 :—

What are the classes of emigrants required in your constituency?—The most suitable classes would be farm labourers, domestic servants, and tenant farmers, or men with a little money, who could purchase homes for themselves. Mechanics could do well, such as plasterers, bricklayers, and masons.

How many do you think could find employment in your constituency?—From one to two hundred could be placed here.

Are there good chances of success for men with small capital?—Yes, first-rate.

Can farms be rented in your constituency?—Yes, at a rental of from 5s. to £1 an acre for cleared land; these are good agricultural lands.

Are there improved farms for sale in your constituency?—Yes, a good many. Price, from £2 per acre upwards.

Have you free grant land in your constituency?—No, there is none; it is all settled.

Is it possible for English, Scotch, Welsh, or Irish agricultural labourers to obtain farms on the principle of sharing crops (or otherwise) with the owner, with the man doing the labour? I understand that the labourer must have obtained Canadian experience before attempting such an undertaking.—Yes, after the party has had some experience in the country. It is done to quite an extent now, and is profitable to both parties.

Are domestic servants required in your part of the country?—Yes, very much; it is very difficult to get them now.

How many domestic servants do you think could obtain situations in your part of the country?—It would not be difficult to place from 100 to 200 in this constituency.

REMARKS.—Farm labourers and domestic servants are very much needed in this locality, and some hundreds could find profitable employment at good wages. It is almost impossible to get labourers, as it is so easy for them to get farms in Manitoba and the north-west that most of the young people as soon as they come of age get married, and settle down on a farm for themselves.

This is a first-class agricultural country, in which all kinds of grain-growing and cattle-raising can be carried on profitably. It is rolling land, very healthy, and a pleasant place to live—churches, schools, and post-offices convenient in almost every locality.

Farms can be bought very cheaply, I mean cleared and cultivated farms with good buildings on, as many of the older settlers sell out, and move into the newer country after their sons and daughters. English, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh do well here, and can find plenty of their own nationality settled in every neighbourhood here, and doing well.

Wishing you every success in your commendable work,

Yours truly, T. S. SPROULE.

From E. CASEY, Esq., M.P. for West Elgin, Ontario, Fingal, P.W., Avooul
9th, 1883 (constituency includes all of Elgin west of St. Thomas, much
two eastern townships of Kent. Population about 26,000):— who l

What are the classes of emigrants required in your constituency?—Farmers, an
capital sufficient to rent or buy improved farms—agricultural labourers, who
servants. Constituency is almost purely agricultural, and all needed mechanics, nusc
supplied from home sources. hem

How many do you think could find employment in your constituency?—Certa, which
five hundred or even more farm labourers in summer during haying and harve, Ther
say three hundred permanently by the year. Experienced native young men e houg
from 175 to 240 dollars a year *with board* when hired by the year. Fa
good

Are there good chances of success for men with small capital?—Yes, there a
limited number of unimproved and partly improved farms to be had cheap-
20 to 35 dollars per acre, which only need work to make them worth double t
price in three years or so.

Can farms be rented in your constituency?—Yes, at from 3 to 6 dollars per a
of arable; average, say, 3 dollars 50 cents.

Are there improved farms for sale in your constituency?—Yes; average pr
say, 50 dollars per acre, but ranging all the way from 35 to 100 dollars. Iarv

Have you free grant land in your constituency?—No; it is all in private han, town
no Crown lands at all. Thi

Is it possible for English, Scotch, Welsh, or Irish agricultural labourers to ob, anac
farms on the principle of sharing crops (or otherwise) with the owner, with the, an
doing the labour? I understand that the labourer must have obtained Cana, entin
experience before attempting such an undertaking.—Perhaps possible, but har, argel
desirable for either party, unless the emigrant were very intelligent and adapta, 50
to new circumstances. After a year or so he would have no trouble in making s, razin
arrangements. rofit.

Are domestic servants required in your part of the country?—Yes, *very mu*, lent
Farmers' daughters here only take such places temporarily, and in fact we, 50 d
hardly get them at all. f tha

How many domestic servants do you think could obtain situations in your par, lany
the country?—In St. Thomas and in my constituency I think four hundred to, Far
hundred could get permanent places if efficient. arms:

REMARKS.—*Domestic Servants.* Those we can get are unskilled, and not to be coun, lese
on as permanent even for a year or two; yet we often have to pay 10 *dollars a mon*, ade
with board of course, for such untrained help. Probably 100 to 150 good train, be
servants could get an average of 12 dollars per month, as cooks, housemaids, &c., ell-e
the city of St. Thomas and neighbouring towns and villages. A few good coila, ar
could do better at best private houses and small hotels. Good general serva, clud
could easily get 8 to 10 dollars a month at first, and more perhaps when experie, rge:
in Canadian ways. These rates apply both to town and country, though the qu, reat
fications differ. A servant in the country should know something of dairy we, est n
and not feel above milking as some do. The figures I give are guess work of cou, ad or
the only definite fact I know being that there is a constant outcry for more dome, Let
servants of all kinds and in all localities. om 2

Good *nursemaids* are specially wanted in the towns, though perhaps fifty to, ices
hundred would fill the demand. i my

Farm labourers. These too are in constant demand in summer, and many farm, N.B.

would hire them by the year at reasonable figures even when they would not have much work for them in winter. They should be accustomed to horses, and those who have used farm machinery could get better wages; but any sturdy active man can get work of some kind. There is no use in sending "regular chawbacons" who won't learn anything; but I know plenty of labouring men with brains and muscle who have become prosperous land owners while still young and able to enjoy themselves. If they are inclined to save money there are plenty of institutions in which they can accumulate their savings at compound interest till they need them. There is room too for a limited number of labourers with partly grown families, though the accommodation for such is yet small.

Farmers with capital. Those with capital enough to stock a farm only can get good farms to rent.

Say, 250 to 300 dollars for a good team.	
90	two milch cows.
100	ploughs and small utensils.
100	small live stock.
200	half dozen steers to graze.
100	miscellaneous.
890	

Harvesting tools and machines of best class; can be had on credit; no money down.

This is of course a small estimate for a beginner only; but plenty of native Canadians rent farms, and do well with much less than 1000 dollars to start on. A man with considerable capital—say £500 to £1000—could make large profits by renting a 200 acre farm with from 100 to 150 acres cleared, and devoting himself largely to grazing and winter feeding if he understood cattle. Good steers cost 35 dollars in autumn, and sell for 75 to 100 dollars towards midsummer. Summer grazing alone, for two or three months only, gives from 10 to 20 dollars per head profit. The local banks generally accommodate graziers to any reasonable extent. Rent is very much less than ordinary interest on the price of land; e.g. 200 acres, 50 cleared, worth 10,000 dollars. Rent not over 4 dollars per acre arable for land of that price=600 dollars, while out on good mortgages is 8 per cent., or 800 dollars.

Many such farms could be had at 3 dollars per acre=450 dollars, or 4½ per cent.

Farmers with £1,000 or over have first-class chances here in buying improved farms. Our land is excellent, but not very well farmed in some neighbourhoods. In these good cleared and well-improved farms can be had cheap, and can be soon made very valuable. Such farms with comfortable houses and decent outbuildings can be had even as low as 40 dollars per acre, though not many so low. First-rate well-equipped farms are worth from 60 dollars per acre upward. Our climate and soil are adapted for all kinds of fruit as well as grain and roots. My constituency includes several vineyards on a small scale, and many orchards of peaches—some as large as ten or twelve acres, I believe. Large apple orchards are the rule, and there ready sale for any quantity of sound keeping apples for the English market. The best farms can be had on payment of one-third to one-half cash; balance can be paid on mortgage for any term.

Let me strongly advise you to get the *Ontario Annual Report* on agriculture from the *Blue Bureau of Industries, Toronto*. It is full and clear on all points as to prices of produce, average yield, &c. I shall be glad to give you any further hints in my power at any time.

N.B.—I can thoroughly endorse your general statements as to agricultural affairs here.

From ALEXANDER MCNEILL, Esq., M.P., North Bruce, Ontario, August 10th, 1883 :—

What are the classes of emigrants required in your constituency?—Farm labourers, domestic servants, and farmers.

How many do you think could find employment in your constituency?—Several hundreds.

Are there good chances of success for men with small capital?—Yes, very good.

Can farms be rented in your constituency?—Yes, easily.

Are there improved farms for sale in your constituency?—Yes, many.

Have you free grant land in your constituency?—No.

Is it possible for English, Scotch, Welsh, or Irish agricultural labourers to obtain farms on the principle of sharing crops (or otherwise) with the owner, with the labourer doing the labour? I understand that the labourer must have obtained Canadian experience before attempting such an undertaking.—No doubt a man having Canadian experience would be preferred.

Are domestic servants required in your part of the country?—Yes, much needed.

How many domestic servants do you think could obtain situations in your part of the country?—A great many.

REMARKS.—There are hundreds of men in Bruce County, who arrived here from the mother country twenty or twenty-five years ago with little but the clothes on their backs and the axes in their hands, who are now owners of good farms, houses, and valuable herds of cattle.

Winter wheat succeeds well, as the snow-fall is sufficient for its protection. The tenderest varieties of apples, pears, plums, and cherries succeed well, and in some localities peaches have been successfully grown. Owing to its proximity to Lake Huron, the thermometer does not register so low a temperature in winter as in many other parts of Ontario.

The people are, as in other parts of the province, intensely British in sentiment.

From JOHN CHARLTON, Esq., M.P., Lynedock, August 3rd, 1883 :—

What are the classes of emigrants required in your constituency?—A considerable number of agricultural labourers would readily find employment at about \$250 per annum with board. Practical farmers with a capital of £250 upwards would be a desirable class of emigrants, and would find good opportunities.

How many do you think could find employment in your constituency?—I should think that five hundred agricultural labourers at least would readily find employment.

Are there good chances of success for men with small capital?—Chances are good. Farms with buildings, orchards, and good improvements can be obtained at from \$25 to 60 dollars per acre.

Can farms be rented in your constituency?—Yes.

Are there improved farms for sale in your constituency?—Yes.

Have you free grant land in your constituency?—No.

Is it possible for English, Scotch, Welsh, or Irish agricultural labourers to obtain farms on the principle of sharing crops (or otherwise) with the owner, with the labourer doing the labour? I understand that the labourer must have obtained Canadian experience before attempting such an undertaking.—It is customary to rent land "on shares." If the tenant furnishes team, seed, implements, and all the labour necessary to carry on the farm he receives two-thirds of the crop; if the owner

urnishes everything, the tenant receives as a rule one-third—the first-named plan s most common.

Are domestic servants required in your part of the country?—Yes, they would ind employment more readily than any other class of emigrants.

How many domestic servants do you think could obtain situations in your part of he country?—I should estimate that at least five hundred would readily find em- gloyment in the county of Norfolk.

REMARKS.—The county of Norfolk has Lake Erie for its southern boundary. It s abundantly watered with beautiful spring streams, and has an undulating surface, ut not hilly. Its area is 600 square miles. The soil is chiefly a sandy loam, ough in some portions it is heavy clay. Water of excellent quality is obtained by ighing to a moderate depth. It is an excellent fruit country—apples, pears, eaches, grapes, and the small fruits succeed admirably. The soil is specially adapted to the growth of wheat, maize, clover, peas, oats, potatoes, and roots. The climate is mild and healthful, and the winters moderate. It is traversed east and west by two lines of railway, and north and south by two lines. Excellent im- proved farms can be obtained at a moderate price, and it offers superior inducement o the agriculturalist with capital.

Extended observation in the Northern States of the American Union leads me to he belief that the province of Ontario is the most desirable part of North America or the English emigrant. It has a salubrious climate, a fertile soil, easy access to he markets of the world, an intelligent and energetic population, an economical and well-managed Government, and a common school system which is justly the pride of the province.

During my visits this year (1883) I visited the following named cities and towns in the province of Ontario: Ottawa, Prescott, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Cobourg, Toronto, Hamilton, Guelph, Galt, Strat- ford, London, and a large number of villages and country districts; and whenever opportunity offered I took out my note-book, and asked questions of the residents, on all sorts of matters that I thought would be useful either for warning or encouragement to those who are con- tinually writing and calling upon me for advice. The difficulty I find is o keep this pamphlet from assuming too large proportions.

Testimony of Mr. JAMES H. DUNLOP, late of Kelso, Roxburghshire, Scotland.

OTTAWA, May, 1883.

When did you come over to Canada?—In July, 1867.

What trade are you?—Draper's assistant.

What are you doing now?—In the library department at Ottawa.

Are you doing as well as you would be likely to do in Scotland?—Far better.

Do you like the country?—Very much.

Do you like the people?—Yes.

How do you like the different seasons of the year in Canada?—Better than in Scotland.

Do you consider a man has a better chance in Canada than in England or Scot- land?—Oh, yes!

Is it your intention to return to Scotland to end your days there?—Oh no! Canada is my home now and for ever.

The testimony of Mr. H. NEVILLE TAYLOR, late of Cottishall, Teston, Norfolk, given in Ottawa.

What is your trade or profession?—I am a clerk.

OTTAWA, May, 1882. What

Did you easily find employment?—Yes. What

How do you like the work given you to do?—Very much. Did

How do you like the people?—Very much indeed; for they are far more sociable than the English, and especially to strangers. How

What do you think of the winters?—They are most enjoyable. The cold is felt so much as in England. How

Does business go on just the same as in the summer?—Yes; but the general traffic is considerably more than in the summer. How

Do you consider there are good chances of success for men and women of all classes?—Yes; and my experience is that English people do not care about going back to the old country after they get settled here, except to visit their friends. Is it

When did you leave England?—On June 29th, 1882. Can do

Are there good chances for clerks here?—No, not in any number. Are

Testimony of Mr. RICHARD SAMPSON, late of Borough Road, Southwark, London. Do y

When did you arrive in Canada?—In 1878. How

OTTAWA, May, 1882. How

What are you by trade?—A printer; but I worked first in Montreal for three years. Tes

How do you like Canada?—First-rate. Better than in England. Cripp

Have you had good health?—Never been better in my life, and my wife and children like this place. Whe

How do you get paid?—Weekly. Wha

Are wages better here than in London?—Yes; nearly half as much again. Wha

Then you are pleased with the change?—Yes, and wish I had come out sooner for I have been able to buy a lot of land and build a house for myself. I have Do y

Do you consider there are good openings for men in Canada?—Yes, of all trades and callings, if they are willing and able to work; but the best chances are from the agricultural labourers and servants. How

Testimony of Mr. RICHARD BROWN, late of Thornton Heath, Croydon, near London. he poo

When did you leave England?—On July 9th, 1870. KINGSTON, May, 1882. What

What are you by trade?—A butler. Wha

What did you get employment at on arrival in Canada?—I obtained a situation as waiter at an hotel. Have

What is your opinion of the country and its people?—The people of Canada are more sociable and kind than in the old country, and men can provide all the means for their old age. Test

How do you like the climate?—Better than in England. It is more healthy. Wha

Are the wages better than in England?—Yes. Wha

Is living more expensive than in England?—No, it is about the same. Canada

Are working men of every class better off in Canada than in England, Scotland, Wales, or Ireland?—Very much better off. How

How old are you?—Sixty-four. How

Do you advise men to come out?—Certainly. How

Testimony of Mr. GEORGE BAGG, late of Portland, Dorsetshire.

WESTON, near TORONTO, *May*, 1883.

188: **When did you leave England?**—In June, 1871.

What were you in England?—A farm-labourer.

Did you work for a farmer when you arrived?—Yes.

100: **How long did you work as an agricultural labourer?**—About three years.

Have you started farming on your own account?—Yes, sir.

1 is **How did you get on in Canada?**—Very well. I had only 30s. when I landed, but soon got enough money to send for my family.

300: **How did you commence farming?**—I rented 100 acres.

of **Is it possible for an agricultural labourer to rent a farm in Ontario?**—Yes; he can do as I have done if he is steady; for people are more ready to help in Canada than in England.

ds. **Are there good chances for agricultural labourers?**—Yes, plenty.

Do you consider there are good chances in this country for agricultural and other labourers?—Yes; they can become rich, if they work and are steady.

500: **How do you like the different seasons of the year?**—Very much better than in England.

Would you like to go to England again to live?—No, on no account.

800: **Testimony of Mr. GEORGE THOMAS PELTONER, late of Melton Street, Crisppegate, London, E.C. :—**

HAMILTON, *May*, 1883.

fe: **When did you leave England?**—In April, 1871.

What is your trade?—Feather-worker.

What did you first work at in Canada?—Waiter.

What are you doing now?—Waiter.

000: **How do you like Canada?**—Very well.

ve **Do you think of going home again?**—Only on a visit.

How do you like the climate?—Very well indeed.

tra **Do you think men without trades do well in this country?**—Yes, if they keep from the drink, and are not too particular what they do.

yd **How do you like the people?**—Very well. They treat you as friends, not like the poor man is treated in the old country; and the employers do not treat you as servants, but as men, who, if they do their duty, should be treated with respect.

300: **What do you make a month?**—About twenty-one dollars, and my board and lodgings cost me about three dollars a week.

What is your age?—Thirty-one.

ua: **Have you saved any money?**—Yes, about 1500 dollars (£300).

lan **Testimony of Mr. W. H. HILLAS, late of Tottington, near Bury, Lancashire :—**

TORONTO, *May*, 1883.

When did you arrive in Canada?—On July 31st, 1873.

3: **What are you by trade?**—A mason.

What is your general opinion of the chances of all classes of mechanics in Canada?—Their chances are good, but there is not so great a demand for mechanics as for all classes of labourers.

to **How about the wages?**—Common labourers get from one dollar thirty-five cents to two dollars.

How do you like the winters?—Never enjoyed a winter so well; the air is so pure

and fine. My wife and family like it also. I prefer it much better than England.

Do you consider the prospects of your wife and family equal to that they have in England?—Yes, far superior.

How about the cost of living?—It does not cost us so much as in England, about one-third.

How about the cost of clothing?—Good, superior clothing costs more than in England, but working clothes are about the same.

Do you advise working men to bring their tools with them?—Yes, in all cases. They are dearer than in England.

Do the people live as well in this country as in England?—Yes.

Do you like the people?—Yes; they are more sociable and kind. All my family and myself are sorry we did not come out before.

Testimony of Mr. THOMAS SIMPSON, late of Chard :—

What are you by trade?—A carpenter.

HAMILTON, May, 1880.

When did you come to Canada?—In June, 1880.

Is this the only city you have worked in?—Yes.

What is your opinion of this country for the working man?—Well, a man might soon become independent here if he likes to work and keep steady and take care on his own account.

Is this city a good place for mechanics?—Yes. We have factories and workshops of all sorts here, and men and women have no trouble in getting a job. All Government agents will help them to do that if they call on them when they arrive.

How do you like the climate?—Pretty well.

Do you like the people?—Yes; they are a decent lot, and you get no trouble in making friends here.

Do you like Canada better than England?—Yes, take it altogether; but I should like to go home some day to see my friends, but I shall come back again, if all's well.

Testimony of Mr. THOMAS PASCOE, late of Keynsham, near Bristol.

Near GALT, June, 1880.

How do you like farming in this country?—Very fair. It is not what we have in good farming in England. Land is so plentiful and cheap, that they don't take as much care of it as we do in the old country.

How long have you been out here?—Six years.

Are the chances as good here as the part where you came from in the old country?—Yes, and fifty times better. I had for years as much as I could keep my head above water, with heavy rent, taxes, and tithes. We are pretty clear of those dead-weights in this country.

Would you then advise farmers to come here?—Of course I should, if they want to make money and be independent.

How much money ought they to have?—Why, as much as possible; but a man with £200 can do well here, if he and his family will work.

Is the cost of living dearer here than in England?—No; there's not much difference. Good clothing is dearer, but working suits are about the same.

How about the winter?—Well, it is rather long; but we can do lots of work that we can't do in the summer, and now we are used to it we like the winters.

“ORILLIA, ONTARIO, CANADA, April 4th, 1883.

“DEAR SIR,—It is with great pleasure I sit down to write to you and to congratulate you on your success in your emigration scheme. There are a great many here that are thankful for the interest you have taken in their personal welfare.

“My man can earn twice the money here that he could in the old country. I came to Canada sixteen years ago, and will never regret it. ‘Make me your friend,’ I said to some of those you sent out to this part, ‘and come to me at any time and I will advise you, and in a few weeks I shall see you happy.’ From them I learned of your kindness. I got to know their business occupations at home, and advised them accordingly. Some were unfit for the rough work, and I knew it could last only a few weeks. I went and saw parties that needed men, and in a few days all were at work. So different do they look, that if you were to see them now you would not know them, so much have they improved in appearance. There are a few exceptions. Some that had a little money stopped to look round, and those that had none went to work and were more contented. It is strange, but men with families and those that come penniless always do best. The more children a man has the better he gets along. A man can keep his family here as cheap as he can pay for board. I have been to meet at the train three different men’s families sent for since they came, and with money earned since they landed. I got John Kerry, from Heanor, Staffordshire, a job in a waggon works. His pay is thirty shillings per week. I got him two rooms in the bank free, and his wife gets our shillings a week for lighting the fire mornings, as good as thirty-eight shillings. He desires me to thank you for your kindness. He also has sent for his wife since he came. I got the cabinet-maker to let him have some furniture on time. He has his room carpeted, and he really looks very comfortable. He told me he has sixty-five dollars in the bank. He is sorry he did not come years ago. John Casford has also sent for his wife. I met her and three children. He is settled in the country; got a house, two acres of land, and is earning one dollar and a half a day. A cow and calf and potatoes for the winter are found. Another emigrant, forget his name, and family lives next door; also gets one dollar and a half; works with him. John Townsend has also got his wife out, and are very comfortable. Could all of many more if space would admit. All are now employed and seem contented; and how many I know in England that would be benefited if they were here, and what a help they would be to this country! I think, do you know, if some of their own class were to go among them, and tell them an unvarnished, truthful story of how they had succeeded, and how much easier it was to live here than at home, it would induce men in better circumstances to come out, and then the labouring class would follow them. You see, if a small farmer were to sell his stock at home, he could purchase another farm here and stock it, farm and stock being his own. How much easier he could live! how much more independent he would feel! I know hundreds of farmers owning their farms had not a penny when they came. If there were there I could show them how it is done. I don’t know one that had any capital to start with. My own case for example. I left Runcorn, Cheshire, England, in 1866, unhappy and poor, nothing but poverty staring me in the face. My wife saw there was something on my mind, and wished to know. I said, ‘If I had as much money as would take me to Canada I would go.’ I was then out of work, and winter coming on. I had suffered before, and dreaded to see my wife and family wanting. My wife suggested we should sell what we could spare and go to go, and send for her as soon as I could. ‘But how are you to live?’ I said. ‘We will manage somehow,’ she replied. We raised ten pounds; paid six pounds for my passage, took a few shillings myself, gave her the rest, and started. How she suffered after I left no one will ever know. When I landed I had two shillings, and in four months I sent her a passage-warrant for her and three children. When they arrived I had a house furnished for them. That trip they will never regret. My children got good education. Two of them are married. The girl I resented with a house and lot, furnished already, and gave her the deed. The two boys I put to a trade, and are doing well. As for myself, I am doing well. We are living in our own house, well furnished with every comfort, and good garden, valued at 2500 dollars; and we are well provided for in our old days if we never earn no more. I can well spare the time to come and tell some of them poor destitute men and women at home of my prosperity, and how easy they could be likewise if they wished, and of how many in this country have need to be

thankful to you for the help got to cross to this land of plenty ; and I will ingly come, should you wish it. My time's my own ; I want no pay. If conclude to send for me you will need some reference. Write to Mr. McC Mayor of Drellin ; or to G. Booth, Esq., alderman ; or J. Scadding, banker ; or McBarthy, Esq., M.P., Barria, Ontario. Any of these parties know me well, and tell you I could help you much. I must beg you to excuse this letter—I am unaccustomed to writing—and conclude with thanks for your great benefits enjoyed by us. I hope that God will help you to continue in this great work.

“ From your most humble servant, JOHN LEAHY”

“ P.S. Sir G. Greenall, M.P., Watton Hall, Cheshire, England, knows me, my family well. You can use this letter if you wish.”

My difficulty has been that of selection from the great quantity of letters that I have before me, and of the testimonies given of the advantages the country offers to all classes of people, with and without capital ; but for success they must be prepared to encounter and overcome any difficulties that may present themselves ; but ultimate good fortune in different degrees, all may expect, if industry and forethought is practised.

THE CANADA WEST LAND AGENCY COMPANY.

This company has been formed by some of the leading men in the Province of Ontario to assist those who are thinking of emigrating to Canada, by supplying them with the fullest and most reliable information possible as to the best localities to settle in, the value of property in the localities, and the particular advantages and drawbacks of each district.

This information has been embodied in the *Canadian Farm Journal* which contains a very large amount of information on all points of interest to the immigrant farmer.

It also contains a descriptive price list of farms and other lands at present in the hands of the company for sale, and includes many hundreds of excellent properties in all parts of the province. It gives very particular details as to the nature, condition, soil, situation, and capabilities of each ; also as to the general character of the district, proximity of markets, roads, railway communications, church, school and postal arrangements.

In short, the object of the company in publishing this journal is to place in the hands of the intending purchaser, before he leaves his home, all obtainable information likely to be useful to him, and to save him the expenditure of time and money which would be necessary to acquire this knowledge after his arrival in a strange country ; and when he has selected a property likely to suit his requirements, they are further prepared to afford him every possible assistance and advice in connection with its examination and purchase.

Apply to Walter F. Smith, Agent for the Canada West Land Agency Company, 37, Royal Exchange, London, E.C. ; or to J. R. Adams, Manager, 14, Adelaide Street, East, Toronto, Canada. Peter Byrne, 6, South Castle Street, Liverpool, is the Agent for the Ontario Government in this country, and will gladly forward information respecting that province on application.

MANITOBA.

During my two visits last year (1882) to Canada I was able to find time and opportunity to visit Manitoba. When I say that I was very much surprised at its rapid growth and settlement, I am only repeating what which all who have visited that part of the country say. Winnipeg is now known the world over; cities and towns and villages are springing up in all parts of that great country. The Canadian Pacific Railway is one of the wonders of this century, and the best proof of its being a desirable place for settlers of the farming class, is in the fact that all the countries of Europe are sending forth thousands of their best and most worthy citizens each year to settle in that part of the great Dominion of Canada. No farmer in Europe has been able, in his wildest dreams, to picture in his mind the fertility and quality of the soil of Manitoba, and the opportunities men have of obtaining farming land. Of course there are drawbacks, but all the settlers that I interviewed last year seemed to have joined some league for the singing of the praise of that part of the country. But their enthusiasm is easily understood when we know that for many years, in this and other countries, they worked for landlords, and had to pay in most cases heavy rent, with the uncertainty that the landlord may next rent day give them notice to leave, and that now they are working for themselves, on their own freehold farms, which, I have no doubt, makes all the difference in the world.

Manitoba and the North-west Territories, which include 78,000,000 acres of land, and about 500,000 of population, are undoubtedly a most fertile region; and although some twelve years since communication was scarcely opened up, at the present there exists excellent railway arrangements, a fairly navigable river, and a daily increasing population. Winnipeg is the principal city, and in this place alone 25,000 persons are located. There is a very simple division of territory in Manitoba, the townships being divided into six square miles, subdivided into thirty-six square lots, and each numbered consecutively. Markets for produce are very plentiful, therefore there is no difficulty in obtaining the necessary seeds, &c., for ground has been prepared. At the present time between one and two millions of acres of land in Manitoba are practically unoccupied; and it is estimated by competent authorities that a man (with his family) who starts farming on £100 or £120 has every prospect of increasing. That, of course, is mainly dependent upon individual exertions; but it is known that settlers there have commenced on far less, and have acquired competencies in the end. The settler has very frequently the advantage of obtaining credit for necessaries until the first crops are harvested. Farm-

ing implements can be obtained as cheaply as in England, and the same remark applies to furniture and household utensils; therefore (after an emigrant has taken the precaution to provide some good stout clothing) he need not trouble himself with much beyond the stipulated 100 dollars allowed by the rail and steamship companies. Briefly, however, Manitoba is eminently suited to agriculturists of all classes, as the subjoined table of money will show.

The average rate of wages and board is as follows:

Winnipeg and District.—Farm labourers, with board, per month 4s. to £8 8s.; female farm servants, £2 2s. to £3 3s.; general labourers, per day, 8s. to 11s.; railway labourers, 10s. to 12s.; masons, per day, 12s. 6d. to 20s.; bricklayers, 16s. to 25s.; carpenters, 6s. to 16s.; lumbermen (for shanty), £5 to £7 7s. per month, with board; smiths, per day, 12s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.; wheelwrights, 10s. to 16s.; gardeners, with board, per month, £4 to £6; mill hands, per day, 8s. to 10s.; engine drivers, 12s. to 20s.; saddlers, 8s. to 12s.; bootmakers, 8s. to 12s.; tailors, 12s. to 20s.; female cooks, per month, £3 to £6; domestic servants, £2 10s. to £4; laundresses, £3 to £5; cost of board, £1 to £12s. per week; house rent, for houses of three to five rooms, £4 to £15 per month; houses of five to seven rooms, £6 to £15 per month.

Servants who understand or who are willing to learn work in a Canadian house are in great demand, and find employment as soon as they arrive at wages from 10 to 15 dollars per month, in private houses. In boarding houses and hotels some servants secure from 12 to 30 dollars per month; experienced cooks get from 15 to 25 dollars, while in hotels 25 dollars are paid; but the demand is limited. Dressmakers are paid from 25 to 40 dollars per month, but have to provide for themselves.

Brandon District.—Farm labourers, per day, without board, 8s. per week and board, £1 13s.; general labourers, per day, 8s. to 10s.; railway labourers, 8s.; masons, 12s. to 20s.; bricklayers, 12s. to 20s.; carpenters, 10s. to 16s.; lumbermen, 8s.; smiths, 8s. to 16s.; gardeners, with board, 6s.; without board, 8s.; mill hands, 10s. to 14s.; engine drivers, 14s. to 20s.; saddlers, 10s. to 14s.; bootmakers, 10s. to 14s.; tailors, 10s. to 14s.; female cooks, per month, £4 to £6; domestic servants, £2 to £3; laundresses, £5 to £6; cost of board, per week, £1; rent of small house, £1 12s. per month, and upwards.

From ROBERT WATSON, Esq., M.P. for Marquette County. Address: Portage La Prairie.

MANITOBA, August 17th, 1881.

What are the classes of emigrants required in your constituency?—At present the only class I would recommend are agriculturists, as this part is very well supplied with mechanics.

How many do you think could find employment in your constituency?—It would be hard to say the exact number, but there is quite a demand for farm labourers present.

Are there good chances of success for men with small capital?—Fair; but a man who makes a successful farmer should have at least enough to keep him for one year and buy team and implements. Say 1000 dollars will give a man a fair start.

Can farms be rented in your constituency?—Farms can be rented at about 4 dollars per acre for the part that is under cultivation.

Are there improved farms for sale in your constituency?—Yes.

Have you free grant land in your constituency?—There is very little free grant land in my constituency, as it is about the oldest settled in the province.

Is it possible for English, Scotch, Welsh, or Irish agricultural labourers to obtain farms on the principle of sharing crops (or otherwise) with the owner, with the man doing the labour?—I understand that the labourer must have obtained Canadian experience before attempting such an undertaking.—It is possible for agricultural labourers to rent farms on shares; and if they are good workers they can come direct here and get all the instructions necessary better than in Old Canada.

Are domestic servants required in your part of the country?—Yes; quite a number if good.

REMARKS.—I have resided in this province for seven years, and can say without fear of contradiction that there is no country now open for settlement that affords so many natural inducements as Manitoba and the North-West of Canada. If the right class of people come here they are bound to succeed.

“CRESTVIEWIAN, RAPID CITY, MANITOBA,

“February 15th, 1883.

MY DEAR SIR,—I am glad to know you are vigorously devoting your time and labour to the improving the condition of our countrymen in Great Britain, by your inducing those who have pluck, perseverance, and energy to Manitoba. I heard of you being at Brandon, and missed seeing you by a few hours, though next summer my wife and myself trust you will find time to come and spend a few days. You will find yourself in the midst of a large number of old country people from various counties in England, Ireland, and Scotland, and upon visiting their homes there you would incline to believe you were in a rural district at home. The surrounding appearance of the country, dotted with clumps, bluffs, and groves of poplar and spruce trees; here and there a pond of water; the land rolling in one great plain towards the little Saskatchewan river, except towards the east from Rapid City; there the hills rise up abruptly from either bank, giving the valley to the east a mountainous and picturesque appearance—a considerable relief to the prairies. All this combined would have such a strong influence, you would scarcely know whether it was or was not a scene in some pretty agricultural district in Great Britain. A neighbour of mine, distant from me three miles east, appropriately named his farm, or rather his residence, Undercliff, his farm lands being on the valley bottom. Farming operations were pushed forward last year, and in this county alone the settlers have broken nearly one million acres, and actually put under crop between three and four hundred thousand acres. The farmers' prospects are bright, and would be more so had we a railway. This section is the best settled in Western Manitoba, many of us having been here since 1876.

“Credit is due to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company; for never in modern

times has such progress in railway construction been made. We are from the town to thirty miles from the line. I remember on first coming to Manitoba the railroad bringing us to Fisher's Landing, a distance of 300 miles from Winnipeg. At first we took a flat-bottomed steamer, and, after many days of torture, we landed at Fort Garry. Then Winnipeg had a population of a little over 1,000, now its population is 25,000. From Winnipeg we travelled with our own teams 150 miles by trail, making twenty brushwood bridges; swimming waggons, carts, and animals over creeks; sometimes cart and waggon wheels sticking in the mud for days as if glued, defying the efforts of four yoke of oxen and many men. Bull-pulling, as travelling with oxen is slangly called, is not nice, especially when in a deep mud-hole. Nineteen days it took us to travel 150 miles. Those were the days of disadvantage and discomfort for the emigrants; now they can travel in Pullman cars if they can afford it, and arrive in the land of the setting sun as prim as if walking out of a drawing-room.

"The winter is drawing to a close, a severe one, so far the worst I have experienced. The winds have been persistent. The frost when in the 30° or 50° is not bad; I assisted to roof a building when the thermometer was in the 30° and never felt anything like freezing. I tested the sun's strength by holding a sun-glass and focusing the sunlight on three folds of brown paper. A hole burnt through in a minute. What I dislike are the winter winds, otherwise winters are very enjoyable. While we have had an extra wind or two, European parts of the United States have suffered from flood and rain. If there is no rain here, there is another; we often think of the soakings the friends at home are in going about their daily avocations. Here we are, no rain since last October, snow everywhere, over which our sleighs glide smoothly. To the music of merry tinkling bells we go to market at Rapid City, taking various farm produce for sale. I thought it strange when I heard in England of butter by the yard. Here we are further advanced in agricultural science and mystery. The farmer during the winter milks either by the block, measure, or pound. It is impossible to be accommodating; 'you pay your money, and take your choice.' If the butter is frozen renders it a convenient way to carry it about.

"Christmas of 1882 has come and gone. You will have participated in the honoured custom at home; so did all here, parties following one another, here to pass the winter days in jollity and sociability. This place, although but a few years old, ranks second in Manitoba in educational establishments. In Rapid City there is a college, an academy, and public school; in places for public worship—Episcopal Church, Presbyterian Church, Methodist and Baptist Chapels; there are mills—two flour and one saw and planing. Last summer I discovered on my farm a fine clay bed, and started brick-making by machinery. The clay is fitted for making of pottery, and in the near future I trust to see large works established here. The freight alone saved would give a large profit. In the hills of the Saskatchewan, from the Riding Mountains down to Rapid City, there is much tin and stone being found in several places.

"Next summer the Souris and Rocky Mountain Railway Company will commence building their line of railway, connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway, 20 miles south-east from here, thence running through this place and the fertile River and Birtle country. You will do well directing farmers to that line, and if they can afford it, they should purchase from the Canadian pioneer his improved farm. The farmer doing that will save money, as the old settlers do not make good pioneers for the first three years; besides, they will

le to commence at once, and have the advantage of a house to put their families
I do not agree in putting new-comers outside the pale of settlement and
civilization. Experience with us has taught us a severe lesson. Settlers must
understand how to build their houses. Much depends upon the home being warm
and comfortable. People have been very careless at first, and have had to suffer
during the winter in consequence.

Wages have been very high, and all classes in great demand. I knew brick-
layers here to make, building chimneys, £3 12s., i.e. 18 dollars, per day. Of course
that is very exceptional, and must not be quoted to show what men will get next
season. The rate is: bricklayers, 4 dollars to 6 dollars; brickmakers, 2 dollars to
3 dollars 5 cents; carpenters, 2 dollars to 3 dollars; labourers, 2 dollars to 2 dollars
5 cents; farm-labourers, 25 dollars per month, and board; domestic servants, 10
dollars to 15 dollars; painters, 2 dollars to 3 dollars per day.

"Any of the above will get ready employment. It is an advantage their having
a little money, if possible, on their arrival; they can look around, and if one place
is not good they can go to another. I have not mentioned the average yield in
agricultural products, as you are well informed thereon. To the intending emigrant
Manitoba and the North West offers special advantages, provided the emigrant is
made of the right material. All here have had a hard fight. By perseverance,
energy, and quiet but patient plodding, many old countrymen here to-day are the
owners of 320 acres of land, house, stabling, cattle, implements, &c. No rent-day
endangers them, neither is there any covenant or clause cankering and rusting the
title to the land. The patent is free, and clear of conditions, and gives, what the
Indian people intended it should, the fullest liberty to its holder.

"Kindest regards, I am, my dear sir, yours faithfully,

"C. J. WHELLAMS, J.P."

"INDIAN HEAD, NORTH-WEST TERRITORY, CANADA,

"July 16th, 1883.

"DEAR SIR,—After I received my luggage at Winnipeg I asked to have it chequed
at Qu Appelle Station, but was told they could not cheque further than Indian
Head; as the Qu Appelle Station was just burnt down. Upon enquiry at Indian
Head I found the fort was twenty miles from Qu Appelle Station, and the Dominion
Colonization Lands another twenty or so from the fort that was not taken up, and
upon a newspaper saw that T. Gillespie, Esq., had gone on to Winnipeg, and
there were some free grant Lands vacant north of Indian Head I went over
them, and have taken up a half section, 160 Homestead, and 160 Redemption,
having been to Regina and paid in my twenty dollars. I am on the south half of
section 16, Township 20, Range 10, about twenty miles from Indian Head. A
Frenchman, Mr. Blondin, last summer, before the land was surveyed, ploughed up
fifteen acres of land, thinking he was on a homestead, but found out afterwards he
was on the Syndicate, Section 9, and then he took up half of Section 14, and as it
was close to my land he told me I could sow it, as he had plenty ploughed up of his
own, so I have sown it with oats and potatoes, and have also turnips, haricot
beans, melons, tomatoes, cabbages, onions, and have had for tea plenty of radish,
cabbage, mustard and cress, from seed brought from England. The oats and potatoes
promise well for a crop. I bought two good oxen, waggon, plough, &c., and came
with wife and family on to land the last day of May, and began ploughing and
sowing at once. I have ploughed up five and a half acres on my own land, and

have been fencing in oats, and dug a well eight feet, and have good clear water. We have abundance of wood both on own land and lands not taken near us. Mr. Blondin has given us over two quarts of new milk per week, and he has two cows, has also given us about five pounds of fresh butter since we have been here, and is willing to lend me anything I want for use on land. I have plenty of prairie chicken, wild duck, and rabbit, so do not run short of meat. My wife and children are well, and as yet neither of us are sorry we left England. Thanking you for all your kindness both at London and on board the *Oregon*, I am,

"I am, yours truly,

"SAMUEL CHIPPERFIELD

"WEST LYNN, MANITOBA,

"April 13th, 1875

"DEAR SIR,—In the *Montreal Daily Star* of April 7th I read your letter 'Immigration Prospects for 1875.' In it you mention that a large number of emigrants from England are likely to seek homes and settlements in Ontario, Quebec, and the North-West. As I have lived in Manitoba since 1875, I am greatly interested in the comfort and happiness of all classes coming here. I know the many trials connected with the settlement of a vast, wild, new country. The pioneers lead the way, and the brave tillers of the soil follow after. In Manitoba the first concern of a father is to find a comfortable place for his family to lodge in while he goes on to 'spy out the land' and to find a suitable locality for a settled home. To stop for any length of time at hotels and boarding-houses is too expensive for a settler with limited means. To follow the 'homesteader' on his wanderings, before he has any shelter provided, is to expose a family to endless suffering. What I would suggest to my dear countrymen and others coming to Manitoba would be to rent a house or rooms in Emerson, West Lynn, or in any place easy of access along the great lines of railroad, where all their wants could be easily supplied, and at a moderate cost. With a family provided for, the father and grown-up sons could search the land from the 'Lake of the Woods' to the Rocky Mountains. Sons and daughters remaining could find plenty of employment at good wages. It will take the first summer to select a farm, break the required number of acres, and get a house for the family to live in. Settlers do not move their families out of towns or villages until the second year. They would rather do this than expose them to the 'loneliness' of a first winter far out on the prairie.

"In the valley of the Red River, one of the finest in the Dominion of Canada, where the soil is not surpassed anywhere, there are farms with houses on them, and fields in cultivation, that can be rented or bought on very moderate terms. Farmers could rent or buy and get time to look round, and have a crop the second year after coming into the country. In that case they could get teams, implement, seed, grain, provisions, &c., if they decided to go farther West, and to take a homestead or buy a railroad section.

"In such places as those above-mentioned families can have the benefit of churches, schools, stores, &c., and kindly neighbours, all under the gentle rule of Queen Victoria, and in that great empire on which the sun never sets.

"Yours sincerely,

"JOHN SCOTT, Presbyterian Missionary

"WHITWORTH, near ROCHDALE,

"January 9th, 1883.

"DEAR SIR,—I write to inform you that I am living at Whitworth again now. I went into Canada on May 18th. We had good sailing. I landed at Quebec on Sunday, 28th. I booked to Toronto, and got work on a farm about twenty miles from that city. I hired for five months, for eighteen dollars a month. When I had finished there I went into a stone quarry, for a dollar and half a day. After I had been there a week I began to be sick, so I was obliged to come back. But I liked the country very well; I found it as good as you said. It was a very fine, clear, healthy country. Though there are good prospects in Ontario, I believe I could have got more money in Manitoba. I am well again now, and I have got work, although formerly I had nothing. If I live and be well I shall go again in April, and I will book from Liverpool to Winnipeg. Please let me know when you are going, and I will go with you this time. Please forgive me for not writing sooner. There are five or six more going with me. Will you kindly send me the latest information, and I will show it to them, and we will go with you.

"Yours truly, JOHN WORMWELL."

A few instances of the progress of settlements:

Genius Joll Webb, Glenora—Holds 320 acres, 150 of which are broken, has house, stable, &c.; been there four years.

A. Chester, Maringhurst—Been there one year; broken up 23 of the 320 acres held, and erected house and stable.

Thomas Kennedy, Stoddartsville—Been in the country three years; owns homestead, 65 acres of which are broken; has house, granary, stable, &c.

Robert Nelson, Birtle (township 17, range 25, Shoal Lake), after a residence of three years, has broken 120 of the 320 acres owned, and has erected a dwelling-house, granary, stables, implement house, &c.

Johnson Rutherford, Silver Creek (township 20, Russell County), has been here two years; took up homestead and pre-emption, broken 55 acres, put up a house, two stables, two sheds, and a granary.

Richard B. Kirchhoffer (26, 7, 21, Brandon)—Been there thirteen months; taken up 1920 acres, including homestead; put up two dwellings, two stables, and other large buildings.

W. D. Ruttan, Ruttanville—Been in the country four years; put up a house and stable, and cultivated 140 of the 320 acres held.

S. W. Chambers, Birtle (township 16, range 27), during his four years' residence has cultivated 150 out of 320 acres taken up, and also erected a house, stable, barn, and granary.

William McKitrick, Crystal City, Rock Lake, has cultivated 73 of the 320 acres held, put up horse stable and granary; been in country three years.

George C. Wilde, of Morris County, after nine years' residence in the Northwest has secured 960 acres of land, of which he has 200 acres broken; has erected house and barn, the latter 48 by 48.

Noah Burtley, Birtle County, Shoal Lake—Been there three years; holds 320 acres, has 110 acres broken, and house, stable, and granary.

John A. Brondgeest (4, 3, 21), village of Waubesa—Been there three years, took up homestead and pre-emption, and 900 acres of Syndicate land, in all of which he has 200 acres broken; has also put up house, 36 by 20; granary by 20; two stables, 25 by 50; pigsty, root-house, grist mill (with 30 horse-power engine), blacksmith's shop, post-office, and sundry other buildings.

Alexander Naismith, Milford, County of Cypress—Been there three years, during which time he has prepared for crop 100 of the 320 acres held, and put up house, granary, stable, and other buildings.

W. J. Brown, Pomeroy, North Dufferin, has broken 130 acres of 500 owned, erected a log house, granary, and stables. He has been in the country five years with his three sons. They have all homesteaded, and have happy and comfortable homes.

Alexander Adams (of 7, 7, 7) has been in Manitoba nine years; owns 400 acres, cultivated 100, and put up house, stable, granary, &c.

Donald Shaw, Preston, Rock Lake—Lived five years in Manitoba and fifteen in the west; owns 640 acres, of which 100 are broken; has house, stable, and yard.

James O. Fraser, Oak River—Moved there from High Bluff two years ago; owns up 320 acres, put up house, granary, and stables, and put 60 acres under cultivation.

The following are the Agents of the Canadian Government in Canada and the United States:—

OTTAWA	...	{ Mr. W. J. WILLS, St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway Station, Ottawa, Ontario.
TORONTO	...	Mr. J. A. DONALDSON, Strachan Avenue, Toronto, Ontario.
MONTREAL	...	Mr. J. J. DALEY, Montreal, Province of Quebec.
KINGSTON	...	Mr. R. MACPHERSON, William Street, Kingston, Ontario.
HAMILTON	...	Mr. JOHN SMITH, Great Western Railway, Hamilton, Ontario.
LONDON	...	Mr. A. G. SMYTHE, London, Ontario.
HALIFAX	...	Mr. E. CLAY, Halifax, Nova Scotia.
ST. JOHN	...	Mr. S. GARDENER, St. John, New Brunswick.
QUEBEC	...	Mr. L. STAFFORD, Point Levis, Quebec.
WINNIPEG	...	Mr. W. B. C. GRAHAME, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
BRANDON	...	Mr. THOS. BENNETT, Brandon, Manitoba.
DUFFERIN	...	Mr. J. E. TETU, Dufferin, Manitoba.
DULUTH	...	Mr. McGOVERN, Duluth (Minnesota, U.S.)

Passengers, if making any stay at Duluth, on their way to Manitoba, should call upon the Agent at that place. Of course, if going straight through to their destination, there will be no necessity to do so; settlers are warned not to be led away by any representation that may be made to them, *en route*, about Manitoba. Let them go and judge for themselves of the country for themselves.

THE LAND GRANT

OF THE

Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

AMOUNTS TO

TWENTY-FIVE MILLION ACRES

OF

THE FINEST AGRICULTURAL LAND

IN

THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.

The Lands of the Company are critically examined by competent Surveyors, and only Lands are accepted from the Dominion Government unless suitable for Agricultural purposes; therefore the Canadian Railway Co. have

NO POOR LAND TO OFFER FOR SALE.

Maps, Pamphlets, &c., descriptive of the Country, with Terms and Conditions on which the Company's Lands are sold, may be obtained free of charge on application to

ALEXANDER BEGG,

Canadian Pacific Railway Office,

101, CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C., ENGLAND

THE
INTERNATIONAL LABOUR
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EMIGRATION + AGENCY.

(IN CONNECTION WITH THE LONDON SAMARITAN SOCIETY.)

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To arrange for cheapest and safest passages, and for fixed charges at Boarding Houses at all ports of departure.

To provide employment for Emigrants before or on their arrival in any Country.

To personally conduct large parties to their destination.

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Personally Conducted Parties for Canada will leave on or about
April 24th, May 15th, June 19th, and July 24th, 1884.

PASSENGERS ARE RECOMMENDED TO BOOK EARLY.

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